

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-40 have been examined and stand rejected.

**Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)**

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 11, 21 and 31 under § 102(b) as being anticipated by Faroudja (US 5,754,248). Applicant traverses rejection as follows.

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, means requiring a scanning line value from a range of scanning lines being scanned on a display.

In the rejection, the Examiner contends Faroudja discloses this feature citing figure 15 and column 12, line 33 through column 13, line 14. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Faroudja generally relates to a signal processing apparatus and method for recording and transmitting motion picture film sources and non-film interlaced or progressively scanned video sources employing any one of several international television standards. (Column 1, lines 3-15). However, no portion of Faroudja discloses acquiring a scanning line value from a range of scanning lines being scanned on a display. Furthermore, the portions of Faroudja cited by the Examiner are directed to the decoding of an HDTV/ATV video source to produce video frames. (Column 12, lines 33-35). While the video frames may be produced for display on: (1) a letter box display format; (2) a smaller aspect ratio display for viewing on a convention 4:3 aspect ratio reproducer; or (3) a widescreen display for a 16:9 aspect ratio reproducer, no portion of Faroudja acquires a scanning line value from a range of scanning lines being scanned on a display to reproduce these video frames.

In particular, as illustrated in figure 15, the cited portion of Faroudja discloses that advanced displays outputs of the decoder 26 are applied to processors including: (1) video line multiplier 58, (2) vertical nonlinear enhancer 60, and (3) video frame multiplier 62. (*See* figure 15; column 12, lines 34-37). As disclosed, video line multiplier 58 receives the video data from the advanced displays outputs of the decoder 26, which increases the line rate of the progressively scanned signal by interpolation. (Column 12, lines 40-43). Then, the line multiplied signal is spectrally expanded in the vertical domain by nonlinear enhancer 60. (*Id.*, lines 44-46). As an example, Faroudja discloses that the spectral expansion expands the bandwidth of the applied signal by controlled harmonic distortion of the original spectrum in the vertical domain. This, in no way, correlates to acquiring a scanning line value from a range of scanning lines being scanned on a display. Rather, this natural expansion merely shortens the rise time of vertical transitions in order to psycho-visually enhance vertical detail in the reproduced picture. (Column 13, lines 55-57). Finally, Faroudja discloses that frame multiplier 62 merely generates new frames from this expanded signal by interpolation. (Column 13, lines 60-64).

Consequently, Faroudja merely discloses the conversion and decoding of the video signal to produce video frames. No portion of Faroudja discloses or even contemplates acquiring a scanning line value from a range of scanning line value being scanned on a display, or even further, adjusting a timing for a display changeover specification based on the scanning line value.

Thus, Applicant submits claim 1 is patentably distinguishable over Faroudja for at least these reasons. Additionally, because claims 11, 21 and 31 recite features similar to those discussed above with regard to claim 1, Applicant submits these claims are allowable for least the same reasons set forth above.

**Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)**

The Examiner rejected claims 6, 16, 26 and 36 under § 102(b) as being anticipated by Yokogawa (US 6,463,210). Applicant traverses rejection to the reasons set forth below.

Claim 6 recites, *inter alia*, means for acquiring, when one frame is divided into two fields for displaying, a display scanning line value from a range of scanning lines being scanned on a display.

The Examiner cites column 4, lines 1-19, as disclosing this feature. However, in contrast to the Examiner's contention, this portion of Yokogawa is directed to the conversion of an aspect ratio in a frame by frame manner and, while providing the converted image data in a frame by frame manner, discloses nothing in relation to acquiring a display scanning line value from a range of scanning lines being scanned on a display. Rather, the cited portion is directed to decimation circuit 25, which performs data thinning in the vertical direction so that an image having an aspect ratio of numeral 4:3 is sampled in the vertical direction by the number of scanning lines of an NTSC system. (Column 3, line 65 through column 4, line 5). Accordingly,

in this way, the image data having an aspect ratio of 16:9 can be converted into the image data of the aspect ratio of 4:3 by the decimation circuit 25.

Consequently, neither this portion nor any other portion of Yokogawa disclose acquiring a display scanning line value from a range of scanning lines being scanned on display.

Moreover, Yokogawa fails to disclose that decimation circuit 25 receives any data from a display. (*See* figure 2).

Thus, Applicant submits claim 6 is patently distinguishable over Yokogawa for at least this reason. Additionally, because claims 16, 26 and 36 recite features similar to those discussed above with regard to claim 6, Applicant submits these claims are allowable for lease those reasons set forth above.

**Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

The Examiner rejected claims 2-5, 9-10, 12-15, 19-20, 22-25 and 32-35 under § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Faroudja in view of Kato (US 6,396,874). Applicant traverses rejection for the reasons set forth below.

Because Kato, either taken alone or in combination with Faroudja, fails to compensate for the above noted deficiencies of Faroudja as applied to claims 1, 11, 21 and 31, Applicant submits claims 2-3, 12-13, 22-25 and 32-35 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency.

Additionally, because independent claims 4, 9, 14 and 19 recite features similar to those discussed with regard to claim 1 above, Applicant submits these claims are allowable for the

same reasons set forth above. Further, Applicant submits claims 5, 10, 15 and 20 are allowable, at least by virtue of their dependency.

**Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

The Examiner rejected claims 7-8, 17-18, 27-30 and 37-40 under § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yokogawa in view of Kato.

Applicant respectfully submits that because Kato, either taken alone or in combination with Yokogawa, fails to compensate for the above noted deficiencies of Yokogawa as applied to claims 6, 16, 26 and 36, claims 7-8, 17-18, 27-30 and 37-40 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency.

**Conclusion**

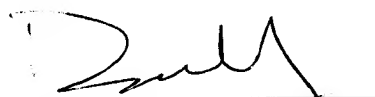
In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111  
U.S. Application No.: 09/955,125

Attorney Docket No.: Q66262

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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